

The Canadian Guardian

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\$1.00 PER YEAR

60,000 Canadians Now at the Front

Ottawa, Oct. 13.—Particulars of the composition of the new Canadian troops which have been added to the two Canadian divisions at the front were received by the militia department this morning.

The new corps troops will total about 10,000 men and bring the Canadian forces at the front up to the very considerable total of nearly 60,000 men.

The corps troops commanded by Brig. Gen. Mercer, of Toronto, are composed as follows:

Canadian cavalry brigade with signal troop of about 1,500 men; field engineer troop of 600 men; 1st Brigade of Royal Canadian horse artillery about 1,700 men; first and second brigades mounted rifles about 3,200 men; Royal Canadian regiment, 1,000 men; 42nd Montreal Highlanders, and 49th Edmonton Battalion, a division of 1,000 men; 4,000 men. Also a troop company of engineers and signal unit army service corps and supply and ammunition column.

In addition to the 60,000 men now at the front upward of 60,000 men are in training in England, while there are over 32,000 men in Canada.

BRITAIN MUST ECONOMIZE, OR ELSE SUSPEND SPECIE PAYMENTS.

London, Oct. 14.—A great national campaign of private economy was urged by Sir George Paish in an address in London, as the only possible means of preventing ultimate suspension of specie payments by Great Britain.

"England is carrying the great financial burden of the war," he said. "The war found some weak spots in our allies which we must repair. France has lost a large part of her income and we must lend money to buy the things she needs. Russia has virtually no exports so we must help her. In addition we must provide for Belgium, Serbia, and other powers."

"The result is that for the current year we must find out side our own expenditures, £423,000,000 (\$2,115,000,000) for our allies. Is England content to go on living as today? Money is being squandered on all sides with the result, perhaps, that later our allies may come to us for money and we shall not have it."

"The adverse trade balance if we include what we have done for our allies, is already between £600,000,000 and £700,000,000 to balance which we have borrowed £50,000,000—our money of the American loan. This country needs to save yearly £100,000,000 out of its income of £3,000,000,000. The mass of the people should save 10 per cent. additional and the more wealthy 20 or 25 per cent."

"What is the alternative? Will it be possible for us to borrow £600,000,000 to adjust our trade balance? I think it impossible. If we go on spending money as we are now, we shall see another break in American exchange accompanied by a break in Canadian, Argentine, Australian, and Indian exchanges. This probably would mean the suspension of specie payments, and we should have to tell the world we were unable to pay our debts."

UNCLE SAM BEING AROUSED

A year ago few people in the United States would have admitted that the German "menace" had, or ever would have, any application to the American republic. But our cousins are gradually getting their eyes opened. The sinking of the Lusitania, the murder of numerous Americans thereby, the Teuton submarine attacks on U.S. ships, the conspiracy and attempts to create strikes on the part of German agents and hypnotized

owners—all these have had a tendency to make the American citizen think of what might be the consequences of German domination. But, above all, the system of German espionage which has been shown to exist all over the civilized world, and the American knowledge that has been gleaned, which points to the fact that the United States has been spied upon and "investigated" by the German "emissary" in the guise of a friend, has implanted upon the American mind an impression that refuses to be dispelled.

The new sentiment is reflected in almost every newspaper in the United States that has not been subsidized by Germany. The New York Telegram is but one of the many which sounds a warning to Americans. There is food for thought and warning, in the opinion of the Telegram, in the words of the Dowager Empress of Russia, mother of the Czar, who, in a recent interview, said:

"Russia has been too confident to all those immigrants to whom the empire accorded favors and high position. A German, even though he be shown every kindness, remains a German. I often said so when the Czar Alexander was alive, but he would not believe me. One man only foresaw this terrible German aggression—it was the late Kaiser Edward VII." "European methods of surveillance are distasteful in this land of the free," adds the Telegram, "but our freedom is being abused daily, and 'Who's Who' of the traitors within our gates is a necessity."

NO RIFT IS APPARENT IN FINANCIAL LUTE OF THE ALLIES

Petrograd, via London, Oct. 15.—The Russian ministry of finance has issued the following statement:

"An exchange of views between the ministers of finance of the allied powers has confirmed once again, according to information received at the ministry of finance, the accord between the governments of Russia, Great Britain, and France, who have determined to unite all their resources to bring the present war to a glorious conclusion."

"Russia is assured that the necessary credits for the liquidation of orders placed for purposes of national defense, as well as for the payment of interest on the sinking fund upon foreign loans to the government, guaranteed by the state and people of Russia—difficulties which have hitherto hindered the payment of the allies' orders in America—have probably been adjusted by the credit provided by the Anglo-French loan of \$500,000,000 and other measures contemplated by the allied governments."

"At the same time an agreement has been concluded with the British and French ministers and an agreement has been reached between the Bank of England and the Russian ministry of finance enabling Russian banks enjoying short term credits to increase their drafts upon British financial houses. The principal object of this last measure is to enable Russian bankers to retain possession of their foreign securities."

BULGARIANS ARE NOW ALIEN ENEMIES

Orders are being sent out from Ottawa to all registrars of alien enemies, the police who are acting as such, and the Royal North West Mounted Police in Western Canada, to treat the Bulgarians now as alien enemies. They will be registered like the Germans and Austrians, and those who are reservists or are considered likely to be troublesome will be interned. There are about 25,000 Bulgarians in Canada and inquiry is being made as to where they are located. It is thought they are largely located in the cities, few having taken homesteads or gone on farms.

Russians Win Great Victory

Petrograd, Oct. 13.—A striking victory has been won by the Russians on the south front in Eastern Galicia. They have pierced the last line of Austrian defenses on the Strypa river and stormed one of the strongest points on the Austro-German right flank. This achievement of the Russians, following their successes reported yesterday on the Dvinsk front, represented a continuation of the recent strong offensive movement. The position they stormed was a hill to the east of the village of Giavranka on the right bank of the Strypa, 13 miles north of Buchach.

This fortification was constructed scientifically and was of great strength. From this base, the Austrians had prepared to strike at the Russian left flank extending toward Pinsk. The Russian successes at Kolk and Chortorisk, however, enabled them to obtain a footing on the left bank of the Strypa, which seriously menaced their opponents.

Having thus completely secured the Rovno district and the road leading into Volhynia and the marsh region, the Russians occupied strong positions along the rivers Glychka, Strypa, and Ikva. They prevented the Austrians and Germans from entrenching, as they seemed disposed to do, and, as it were, a blow aimed at the Russian right wing. By careful reconnaissance the Russians prepared a counter offensive. Reaching a line of entanglements and entrenchments they drove out the Teutonic forces from their positions, seized a considerable number of prisoners and widened the breach sufficiently to enable cavalry to engage in energetic pursuit. The cavalry seized the Teutonic rear into captivity. Between 2,000 and 3,000 prisoners were captured by the Russians.

The war office estimates that upwards of three divisions of the Austrians were disorganized. It strategical, the success as a tactical, strategic, and political victory, asserting it will compel General Von Linsingen to recoup his forces on the whole front which will affect operations in the entire south-eastern district.

Greatest importance is attached here to the political significance of the Russian accomplishments in Eastern Galicia, inasmuch as large Austro-German forces have been concentrated on the Galician front, apparently to impress Roumania. Simultaneously with this movement the Russians are developing their operations around Dvinsk. Some time ago the Germans were with in artillery range of the city, but they have now been driven back a distance of ten miles on the northwestern and southwestern fronts. At Lautzesht, northwest of Novo Alexandrovsk, Russian artillery dispersed the Germans. North of the immediate Dvinsk district, the Russians drove back the Germans a distance of three miles.

Efforts of the invaders to reach Dvinsk along the highway from Novo Alexandrovsk have cost them enormous losses and caused them to turn to the roads leading in from the northwest where there are open spaces three miles or so in width between the lakes forming the gateway in the direction of the city. Foreseeing a serious menace at this point, in case the Russians reach their rear, the Germans concentrated strong forces and heavy artillery in that region. Nevertheless, the Russians regard the situation as largely precautionary, and expect the chief attack will continue from the direction of Novo Alexandrovsk.

NOVA SCOTIA SOLDIERS STOOD TEST

Ottawa, Oct. 17.—The 25th Nova Scotia Battalion of the second Canadian division has had its baptism of fire under exceptionally trying circumstances. In the fierce fighting of last week, four German mines were exploded on the line held by the Nova Scotians. Thirty men were killed or wounded, and for the moment the troops, for the first time under fire, fell back a little to escape the hail of death. Then they rallied immediately, and with fixed bayonets, went at the oncoming Germans. They drove them back, and with a rush recaptured every foot of the ground yielded in the first confusion of the mine explosions. They won back their trenches and held them, inflicting severe losses on the enemy and taking quick vengeance for the loss of their comrades.

That is the report received by Major-General Sam Hughes, in response to a cable inquiry he made a couple of days ago when he heard a rumor to the effect that part of a Nova Scotia regiment had been blown up by German mines, and that the enemy had poured into the gap. Despite the trying test that would have shaken veterans, the men from Nova Scotia rallied and retrieved the position.

The prime minister and the minister of militia have each sent telegrams to the commanding officers at the front congratulating the Canadian forces on the splendid bravery they have shown during the past two weeks, as related in the graphic official account received today from the eye-witness.

The British minister has just returned from the Dardanelles. In an interview in the Sunday Times he says:

"One of the chief difficulties in the fighting there has been that neither the Colonials, nor the British, bear such a fanatical hatred against the Turks as they do against the Germans, and the curious thing is that these feelings are reciprocated. But the Turks are a true patriot, and will not surrender the last strip of Europe left to him, especially Constantinople, without a grim struggle."

The fighting has been of the most desperate character, and the results are highly unfavorable to us. We have committed every conceivable blunder in our methods of attempting to carry out the expedition.

"I hear a great deal about our loss of prestige in the near east if we fail to carry the enterprise to a successful conclusion. Personally, I take the opposite view. Even if our expedition stops today our prestige will not suffer because of the splendid courage and endurance of our soldiers. The time has come for us seriously to reconsider our position."

NOTED PREACHER RAN "GET RICH QUICK" SCHEME

New York, Oct. 14.—The charge that Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Church, Brooklyn, made "quick and fabulous profits" through selling British Columbia timber claims to ministers and other friends, was made today in an affidavit filed by Frank L. Ferguson, former chairman of the board of trustees of the church, and for five years manager of Dr. Hillis' business affairs.

Dr. Hillis had procured an order to examine Mr. Ferguson before a referee, and Mr. Ferguson obtained an order requiring Dr. Hillis to show cause why he wished to examine his former business manager. When the order was granted, the latter order was called today before Supreme Court Justice Kelly, attorneys for Dr. Hillis asked for additional time in which to answer the Ferguson affidavit, which they

termed "false and misleading." The argument was postponed until October 19.

Mr. Ferguson, in his affidavit, stated that he had turned over all documents and matter connected with Dr. Hillis' timber deals in British Columbia, and denied that his testimony is necessary for Dr. Hillis in the libel suit filed against him by his nephew, Percy D. Hillis, of Victoria, B.C.

Mr. Ferguson further alleged that Dr. Hillis had between \$3,000 and \$6,000 when he began speculating in timber lands, but through sales to other ministers and friends he made enormous profits within a year. Dr. Hillis' financial troubles, Mr. Ferguson alleged were brought on by his own business follies and wilful action. He explained how the pastor had contracted to purchase more than \$750,000 worth of timber lands, and Mr. Ferguson declared that he had personally borrowed and turned over to Dr. Hillis more than \$300,000 on an effort to meet his obligations.

Dr. Hillis later issued a statement, in which he appealed to the public to retain an open mind in his case until all court proceedings have been concluded. He added that the attacks made against him during the past six months caused him so much anguish and pain that if "they were in one bolt they would have killed me a hundred times over."

Dr. Hillis denied virtually all the allegations made in the Ferguson affidavit, and declared that the situation would be clarified and the truth concerning all transactions brought out in the court proceedings.

GERMANS PREPARE TO RETREAT

London, Oct. 14.—A dispatch to the Telegraph from Rotterdam says:

"Germany is making tremendous efforts to relieve the desperate situation along the western front, while at the same time preparing for the possibility of retreating. At Ghent, Courtrai, Bruges, and Charleroi passenger trains are standing ready in case of retreat by the army. Extra bridges are being thrown across the Scheldt. Army headquarters on the German extreme right wing, which have hitherto been at Thiel, have been shifted ten miles further back. The Duke of Wurttemberg is now established at Ghent."

Paris, Oct. 14.—There has been a particularly violent artillery engagement in the Artois district, northwest of Hill 140, in which both sides took part, according to the statement given by the French war office.

There has also been active trench fighting in the vicinity of Liobans.

In the Champagne district the Germans have been throwing asphyxiating bombs on the French rear lines.

A German attack to the west of Tabora has been repulsed by the French fire.

In the Lorraine district the commanding between the antagonists has been almost continuous.

COL. CRUKSHANK GOES EAST

The commanders of the different military districts having all been summoned to Ottawa by the minister of militia to confer on several matters of deep interest pertaining to the conduct of the war and the handling of troops, Col. E. A. Cruikshank, D.O.C. No. 13, left last week for the east. It is altogether likely that matters regarding the handling of troops and the most effective method of dealing with them throughout the winter will be taken up, and following the conference some important announcements may be looked for.

DEPOSITORS WILL ASK GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL HELP

Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 12.—Depositors of the defunct Dominion Trust Company tonight unanimously passed a resolution calling on the provincial government for prompt financial assistance. It is intended to ask the government to make provision to pay the depositors out of the \$200,000 bond lodged with it by the company as a guarantee, a 2d steps will be taken with a view to bringing the matter to the notice of the executive council.

FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR WETASKIWIN

Wetaskiwin, Oct. 17.—A fatal accident occurred about half a mile south of the city last evening between nine and ten o'clock, when Miss Cora Lake, the young daughter of Jas. Lake, a farmer, was killed as the result of an automobile turning over. Walter Greiner, the 16 year old son of P. L. Greiner was in charge of the car, and was assisting another young girl, Fay Chrysler, to drive, when apparently one wheel hit the side of a culvert, throwing the car out of the road. It struck the ditch, rolling completely over. Miss Lake was thrown out of the car, and it rolled over her, crushing her skull, while Miss Chrysler received a broken rib and other minor injuries. The other girls and the two boys were uninjured. Miss Lake was immediately taken to the Wetaskiwin Hospital, where she lived only for an hour. An inquest is being held tomorrow, and Walter Greiner is in the meantime being held on \$5,000 bail.

PROSPECTS GROW OF EARLY GENERAL ELECTION

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NO LOAN UNTIL THE END OF YEAR

Ottawa, Oct. 14.—Hon. W. J. White, minister of finance, returned yesterday from New York after a conference with Lord Reading. Mr. White denied last night that the government contemplated a "domestic loan of anything like the proportions of \$150,000,000. Any domestic loan, he stated, would be for such a moderate amount as conditions would warrant. It would not, in any case, he said, be brought on before the end of the year.

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GERMANY NOT HOPE FOR VICTORY

(From the New York Times)

Germany now is in the plight of a chess player, handicapped by having fewer pieces, whose brilliant and audacious attack has failed. His adversary, even with no plan of attack, can win the game simply by forcing an exchange of pieces until at last the advantage of a mere pawn is insurmountable. Germany can not afford to exchange pieces; yet she will be obliged to do so. She cannot afford to compete in killing on even terms; yet that is what her enemies now are in a position to force upon her.

The elementary principles of warfare are very simple. You beat your enemy in one or two ways only; you kill him or you capture him. To besiege, to starve, to break him economically, that is only to capture him by rules reduced. The arithmetic of the position of Germany and Austria was clear from the beginning. With 115,000,000 people they challenged 235,000,000. That was against them in terms of population. In terms of soldiery it would practically be the same, not at first perhaps, but ultimately so, for the ratio of effective fighting males to the total population does not vary greatly among the countries of Europe, except, of course, as one may be better prepared than another for first offensives. Therefore, warfare in which for each Englishman, each Frenchman, each Russian, and each Italian soldier killed a German or an Austrian soldier also lost his life was and is a kind of warfare utterly without hope of success to Germany. One German might in the average kill his man-and-a-half (no militarist could expect more) and the disaster would be only a short time postponed.

From the outset it must have been clear to the general public that German victories would have to be victories of strategy. Competition in slaughter was hopeless, by reason of arithmetic. Teutonic valor could not destroy all the non-Teutonic armies of Europe. But Teutonic strategy might accomplish miracles. Armies that could not be destroyed might be captured, and besides, at the very first, the Germans had the numerical superiority in effective numbers. The enemy's strength was partly potential; Germany's was actual. Therefore, Germany had to win the war before it could set down to a contest in killing, before her adversaries could begin to force her to exchange pieces.

If you think of it so, the cut-lines become all very clear. Preparedness to strike the first crushing blow has been the recipe of France even at the cost of invading Belgium, and, failing in that, the heroic, magnificent attempt to get a decision in Russia, pursuing it headlong at a pace to break men and beasts, all of this was with one aim, namely, to win a war against superior numbers by strategy. And every effort has been baffled. No army has been captured, no great military decision has been won; but, on the contrary, non-Teutonic Europe's potential force has become actual, and Germany's enemies in their own way may exchange Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians, and Italians for Germans with absolute certainty that the supply of Germans will run out.

With this in mind, the allies' drive on the western front as respects to Germany an ominous aspect. In the Champagne country, where in the year 461 Attila, the Great Hun, King of the Barbarians from the North Sea to the boundaries of China, was defeated by the Romans and their Christian allies, the Franks and Visigoths, the French in the year 1915 may fail to break the German line and fold it back right and left against itself disastrously, which would be a triumph combining both killing and strategy. Further north the Anglo-French forces may fail to land backward through Flanders, the top of that same line, breaking it away from the English channel. Strategically, that is to say, the operation may be thwarted by the Germans, and yet they are bound to lose by it. The irretrievable way it forces them to exchange life on fairly even terms, and that is the

very thing they can least afford to do. It brings them rapidly nearer to a point of being overwhelmed by sheer numbers in competitive killing.

That the Teutonic allies have failed to gain one decisive triumph and have now to face the arithmetic of their physical inferiority is a fact which cannot be concealed no more from Germany than from the world, and no doubt explains the anxiety of German comment on the allies' offensive at the west. All that Germany has won is territory, which, in the event of a capital strategic victory she might have been able to trade upon, but which, in any other case, she will be obliged to defend with declining relative forces. Her territorial successes in Russia require to be held by a line so long and vulnerable that to weaken it much by transferring men to the western front would invite disaster. They are, in that sense, a liability. Russia has only to bide her time and produce numbers beyond Germany's power to resist. In every other way Germany has failed. Her airships, her submarines, her frightfulness, all have failed, and she is reduced to the arithmetic of killing. In that direction lies certain and utter defeat. And the best of it is having come to this closes the door to further hope of a miracle in the art of war which alone could avert or postpone disaster. No wonder the thought has occurred to the best of defending Germany on the Rhine.

THE RED CROSS AND PRISONERS OF WAR

The appeal of prisoners of war has supplied a crucial test to Red Cross ideals. The prisoner of war is in the hands of the enemy, and therefore of no military value. In the grim work of war public attention is directed to the combatants. The soldier who is fighting and assisting in the attainment of the main military objective—the annihilation of the enemy—has primarily a superior claim on public generosity. It would not indeed be surprising if the prisoners of war were forgotten.

Such is far from the case. To the undying honor of the population of the allied countries, the prisoner of war has been a social object of Red Cross solicitude. The work of the Prisoners of War Bureau is enlarging every day. The following is the procedure of the bureau:

The committee in charge writes to the commandants of the various camps and hospitals in Germany and ask for the names of all Canadian prisoners. They write to them and ask them about their pressing needs. To those who ask for bread (these are by far the greater number) a weekly parcel of two 2-lb. loaves is sent—in addition to standardized parcels containing tobacco, tea, soap, jam, and biscuits. Whatever part of Germany the prisoner is interned the bread reaches him in five or six days.

All over Canada Prisoners of War Funds have been started. The Vancouver and Ottawa branches of the Red Cross have been successful in this enterprise. Thanks to these contributions, the Canadian Prisoners of War Bureau in London is now in possession of funds to forward to the penniless Canadians in Germany. The Central Red Cross at Geneva has verified the fact that the German authorities distribute these funds in accordance with international regulations. No one need scruple to give to this fund for fear that the contribution will not reach its destination.

The Red Cross Bureau is in possession of a fairly complete list of Canadians interned in Germany. There may be delays but eventually every Canadian prisoner of war is entered on the Red Cross list. Additional information comes through the Bureau kept up at Berne in Switzerland by the British Red Cross.

The Red Cross is in this way lessening considerably the horrors of war. It removes anxiety and mental distress from innumerable Canadian homes by supplying authentic information of unstarved and unstarved prisoners. It mitigates the inevitable discomforts of the prisoners' life. It keeps them from fear of starvation, and by its vigilance it deters German gofers from any tendency to brutalize them. The Prisoners of War Bureau is well worthy of general support from every Canadian.

THE GERMAN IDEAL

The leading principle in German thought of the past fifty years is now being partially understood by the world. Behind the canon and the soldiers in the field the Germans have a powerful idea which has been the mainspring of every phase of their political, social, commercial, and intellectual exertions. This idea has not been developed under a bushel or in a corner. It has been tenacious and cultivated with characteristic German aggressiveness by the leading men in Germany in plain sight of the rest of humanity. Niebuhr, Mommsen, Hauser, Droysen, Sybel, and Rauke, the founders of Germany's philosophy of history, are no hole-and-corner pedants. Europe has listened with deference and respect to these thinkers, but, through an unhappiness of mental inertia, Europe has been unable to understand the plain statements of Germany's imperial historians.

For fifty years the best brains in Germany have taught the supremacy of a more than European ideal which is contemplated by the Germans. Their idea is a challenge to the existing sanctions of life in civilized nations. To advance the idea of violence as a moral precept, to expound a doctrine which insists on war as a necessity to national welfare and a logical continuation of policy—these are more than mere affirmations. They assert by implication that the entire European superstructure of morality is false. The effect of German thought is similar to the insertion of a powerful lever beneath those established traditions of the state and of conduct which have hitherto been the very bedrock of our idea of life. The militant historians of Germany more urge the necessity of forcing this lever downwards; if they defy violence, if they assert that justice is the interest of the strong, that war is a refreshment for a strong people, it is because the penetrating German intellect has exposed, or fancied it has exposed, the false idea which has guided Europe for two thousand years, and whose modern phase is still the leading principle in nations uninfused by German critical philosophy.

Since the Franco-Prussian war of 1870 German thought has been increasingly contemptuous of the orthodox leading ideas, and the point which Europe did not catch was that the elaboration of the thoughts of Nietzsche and of Treitschke was not simply an affair of class-room. For half a century Germany has been the least academic nation in the world. She has been convincing herself that her sacred duty lies in riding rough-shod over modern civilization, and for half a century all the rest of us have been making the grand mistake of thinking she was merely writing essays. In reality, she was manufacturing thunderbolts to blast her way to the sea and her path to the sun.

ELECTION ON IN SOUTH AFRICA

Capetown, via London, October 12.—A lively and most interesting campaign for the election of members of the house of assembly of the Union of South Africa is being waged throughout the country. The chief fight is between the followers of the premier, General Louis Botha, and the Nationalists, the Nationalists having opposed the operations against German Southwest Africa, and being against the dispatch of a contingent of Union forces to the empire.

Many of the political meetings degenerate into free fights, and General Botha, who is speaking in districts where his policy is strongly opposed, is accompanied by mounted burghers.

The Nationalists have candidates in every constituency where they have the slightest chance of winning, while many independent candidates have withdrawn from the race in order to make it a straight contest between the two principal parties.

Throughout the Rand it is a contest between the Unionists and the Laborites, both of whom support General Botha's war policy, but are divided on internal questions.

General Botha's followers are

putting up strong candidates in many Free State constituencies, where the Nationalists are strong. There are few uncontested districts.

KILLS WIFE; TURNS GUN ON HIMSELF

Blairmore, Alberta, Oct. 13.—Philip Hart shot and killed his wife and turned the gun on himself, only slightly injuring himself, on his ranch, nine miles north of Blairmore, about fifteen miles from Blairmore, Tuesday evening.

Hart is now in the Bellevue hospital, but it is expected that he will recover and will probably be discharged and taken to the mounted police barracks late today. The bullet apparently only grazed his head. Jealousy is said to be the motive.

The murder and attempted suicide, it appears, is the climax of a series of quarrels between the married couple. Hart is about fifty years of age, and it is said that his wife was suing for divorce from him. He is a well-to-do rancher, and is well known in the Burnis and Blairmore districts.

RETURNED HERO TAKES OWN LIFE

Prince Albert, Sask., Oct. 14.—A. E. Hammond, known as "Ginger" Hammond, committed suicide by shooting at his residence in this city, last night. He was a reservist, and left for the front very soon after the war broke out. He was wounded on the firing line and returned here only a few weeks ago. He had been given a job as fireman at the post office, and that proving too hard for his physical condition, he was yesterday notified that he would be given a position as postman. He was shown his mail route yesterday, and appeared to be in good spirits. He had been subject to very severe nervous attacks since his return from the war.

GRACE METHODIST CHURCH

Sunday, October 24th.—Anniversary Services. Special sermons will be preached by the Rev. E. Van Tilton, B.D., of Metropolitan Church, Edmonton. The annual chicken supper will be given on the following Thursday, October 28, in the old Annet Store, Dolmage street. In the evening a lecture entertainment, entitled, "The Golden Broom," will be given by the well-known humorist, H. Arthur Barton.



DISTRICT COURT SITTINGS 1916

Sittings of the District Court and of the District Judges' Criminal Court will be held within the Judicial District of Red Deer on the dates and at the places following during the year 1916:

Innisfail	Commencing:
Tuesday, February 22nd	
Tuesday, May 23rd	
Tuesday, August 29th	
Tuesday, October 31st	
Lacombe	
Wednesday, February 23rd	
Thursday, May 25th	
Wednesday, August 30th	
Wednesday, November 1st	
Pine Lake	
Tuesday, February 29th	
Tuesday, May 30th	
Tuesday, October 3rd	
Red Deer	
Tuesday, February 14th	
Tuesday, April 18th	
Tuesday, June 13th	
Tuesday, October 17th	
Tuesday, December 5th	
Alta	
Thursday, March 2nd	
Thursday, June 1st	
Thursday, October 5th	
Tuesday, November 28th	

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 28th day of September, 1915
G. P. OWEN FENWICK,
Acting Deputy Attorney General



Blue Ribbon Coffee and Baking Powder

Blue Ribbon pure food products are the standard of quality and purity.—There is no "just as good" as the best.

Blue Ribbon Coffee and Baking Powder are sold as are all other Blue Ribbon goods, guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.



Now Showing: Full Line of Fall and Winter Suitings and Overcoats.

Suits to Measure from \$17.50

D. CAMERON

TAILOR

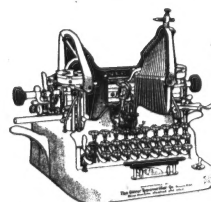
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Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

WIN AT TAHURE OF GREAT VALUE TO THE ALLIES

Paris, Oct. 7.—The capture of Tahure apparently has silenced the critical and captious section of the public which was beginning to declare the advantages won in the battle of Sept. 23 were not being followed up fast enough. The latest news seems to satisfy all and elates most military commentators. It is pointed out that while the capture of the village was fine, the storming of the heights nearby—the famous hill No. 199—gives a great strategical advantage.

This hillside was fortified in every imaginable way and bristled with cannon whose "barrier" fire blocked the way to any permanent advance of the French. It was considered one of the principal pillars of the German second line of defence, not only by the French, but by the Germans. Dr. Georges Wegener, the Cologne Zeitung's war correspondent, writing on Sept. 27, summed up the situation from the German point of view by saying:

"A definite setback? Impossible! Our artillery is there again, and we are going to drive the French out of our trenches. We just met the commander-in-chief of the army, leaving headquarters, and he shouted to us: 'Hill 199 is strongly held by us.'"

NEW GRADE OF SEED GRAIN IS PLAN OF GOVERNMENT

A new grade of wheat, oats, and barley has been put into effect by order-in-council of the Dominion Government. This special grade will be known as the "seed grain grade" and certificates for this grade will be issued from the interior storage elevators at Moose Jaw, Calgary, and Saskatoon. The minister of agriculture will place seed inspectors at these elevators and grain sent out will be under certificate from them. A memorandum issued last week contains an explanation of the new grades. It says:

"The new government interior storage elevators at Calgary, Moose Jaw, and Saskatoon are splendidly equipped for cleaning and warehouse storage of grain. They were designed to meet the very real need of proper facilities that would make practical the handling of a special grade of wheat, oats, and barley, that are clean and suitable for seed. This grade will become effective about December 1, after which it will be given for carlots of clean grain of superior quality, including red fife and medium wheats, white oats, and six-rowed barley, submitted for inspection and cleaning at any of the government interior terminal elevators. Warehouse receipts and certificates of grain in storage are issued for the standard commercial grades thus making this grade conveniently available in commerce to farmers, seedmen, and grain dealers who sell seed grain."

"It is not to be supposed that this grade of seed grain is comparable with selected seed grain that is pure as to variety, grown by expert seedgrowers, subjected to special screening, and offered in the market at high prices. It is rather the object to provide a substitute for commercial grade that are more or less contaminated with weed seeds, and which have heretofore constituted the main source of supply of grain that has been used for seed. The nomenclature of the grades is as follows:

"No. 1 Canada Western Seed Oats shall be composed of 95 per cent. of white oats, sound, clean, and free from other grain. It shall be free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, and shall weigh not less than 36 pounds to the bushel."

"No. 2 Extra Canada Western Seed Barley shall be composed of the six-rowed variety, sound, plump, free from other grain, of fair color, free from noxious weed seeds, within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, and shall weigh not less than 48 pounds to the bushel."

"No. 3 Manitoba Northern Seed Wheat shall be composed of 85 per cent. of red fife or 85 per cent. of marquis wheat, sound, clean, and free from noxious weed seeds within the meaning of the Seed Control Act, and shall

weigh not less than 60 pounds to the bushel.
"For seed purposes, red fife and marquis wheat shall be kept separate."

"No grain will be accepted for seed which will require a large dosage to clean."
"The minister of agriculture is placing seed inspectors at each of the three interior terminal elevators, who will supervise the work of the deputy grain inspectors, and be held responsible for the technical work of seed inspection in accepting carlots for seed and inspecting out all grain for which seed certificates are issued. With the excellent character of the grain crop in the prairie provinces this year, a very large quantity of grain of superior quality will doubtless be made available for seed at an advance in price over standard grades only sufficient to meet the extra two per cent. or three per cent. dockage in cleaning and the cost of cleaning, warehousing and sacking where the latter is ordered by purchasers."

WHY KAISERISM IS DOOMED

"Kaiserism is doomed," writes that outstanding American editor, Colonel Patterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, in one of the strongest articles that has come to the attention of the Globe, and it is so well worth reproducing that here it is:
"Almost to the end of our civil war the military advantage seemed to be with the Confederates. They could not win. The institution of African slavery was doomed. It was bound to go, and it was bound to go. The South was bound to go with it. This is with the Austro-German alliance. Its basic principle is despotism—the slavery of the Right Divine of Kings—the slavery of autocracy—the slavery of Absolutism. The whole trend of modern thought is as set against that kind of slavery as it was set against the slavery of African slavery. The world has turned its face toward Democracy. Fifty years hence, there will not be a crowned head in Europe."

"In the persons of Wilhelm and Franz Josef the Right Divine is making its last stand. Fully prepared, it thought to sweep all before it. Its fighting machine is matched evenly to the forces engaged to that of the Confederacy to the Union. It is winning great victories, just as the Confederates did. But its cause was lost when it set its first gun. Its Vicksburg and Gettysburg are before it. No matter how long delayed, it will reach its wilderness. The world would not be fit to live in if such a combination could dominate its affairs. But with the defeat of the Kaisers there shall arise ultimate peace on earth, goodwill to men. Meanwhile to Hell with the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs and all who willingly support and follow them!"

THE TRAIL OF THE TEUTONS IN THE BALKANS

At the moment when Sofia constitutes the cynosure of the whole world of observers, it is instructive to reflect that the Balkan states which have been the theatre of the world war "ab origine" are the two whose rulers spring from native dynasties. Both are Slav—the one essentially Serb, the other essentially Serbian. The line of Nicholas I. goes far back in Montenegrin history; that history, it must be remembered, does not extend farther back than 1389, the date of Kosovo, the Hastings of Serbia, whose survivors became the fathers of the present intrepid little Montenegrin nation. The ancestors of King Nicholas were Montenegrins of the Montenegrins in the days of the black name of the greatest of heroes of Montenegrin history, who, according to national legend, sleeps in a cave, like King Arthur in England, destined to re-appear from death when the hour arrives for the expulsion of the Turks from Europe. The founder of the present Serbian royal house was Kara George, the swineherd, so much a man of the people that he could not even give his own name. On the other hand, we may note that those Balkan states which so far have held aloof from participation in the great struggle for civilization and humanity are

those governed by Teutonic dynasties—viz., Rumania, Bulgaria and Greece.

Herein lie contingencies which should be carefully weighed in connection with the future of the war. During upwards of a quarter of a century, the King of Bulgaria—the Cobourgs—has never succeeded in winning the affection, or even the ordinary respect, of the Bulgarian people at large. His glaring insincerity and his phenomenal faithlessness have been by-words among that people since the late 80's of last century. They have frequently threatened him with deposition from his throne and expulsion from the country. The King of Rumania is a Hohenzollern, who fears the Kaiser's warnings that his great riches in the German Empire will be seized if he throws in his lot with the Entente. Allies, but his people are bitterly opposed to Austria and Turkey, regarded by them, and certainly with justice, as the age-old enemies and oppressors. In Greece, national hatred is universally directed against the Turks, for centuries their cruel oppressors, still the oppressors of some four millions of the Greek race, and now leagued with the enemies of civilization itself.

At Athens, at Sofia, and at Bucharest, then, national sentiment is defined by the Teutonic occupants of the throne. The chances of three violent revolutions in the Balkan peninsula must never be lost sight of at the present juncture of the war.

COMPRESSED AIR

TANK EXPLODES TWO ARE KILLED

Winnipeg, Oct. 7.—A boiler-maker and a laborer were killed, and another laborer seriously injured when a compressed air tank exploded at the Paterson Manufacturing Company's plant in St. Boniface this afternoon. The men are Richard J. Simmons (married), and Peter Mulick (married), both dead, and Albert Guthrie (married), seriously injured. The men were all ready to go home when the terrific force of the compressed air bursting out of the iron tank smashed everything in sight. A rush of splintered metal struck Simmons, tearing off both legs and gashing his head and body terribly. The air pressure struck Mulick, and he dropped to the ground without a sound, limp and lifeless. Guthrie was struck with a piece of the flying metal and blown through the wall in a blast of bricks and debris.

TRADES UNIONS

SEEK RECRUITS

London, Oct. 6.—An appeal for recruits for the British army was issued today by the authorized representatives of three national committees of trades unions, the parliamentary committee, the general federation of trades union committees and the executive committee of the labor party.

The manifesto declares that tens of thousands of men of military age and fitness have not yet joined the colors. "Thirty thousand recruits weekly," the appeal declares, "must be raised to maintain the efficiency of our armies and secure such a victory as will free the world from the fear of that military tyranny which Germany would impose upon it."

The manifesto, which is addressed by the joint labor board to its "fellow countrymen," points out that at no time in the history of the nation has it been faced with a crisis of such gravity as now exists.

TWO NEW MINISTERS

HAVE BEEN SWORN IN

Ottawa, Oct. 6.—E. I. Patenaude, M.P.P. for La Prairie, was sworn in at noon today by the governor-in-council as minister of inland revenue in the Borden cabinet, and will stand for reelection in Hochelaga for the Dominion house.

Hon. H. E. Blondin was sworn in as secretary of state, having been moved up from the inland revenue portfolio to succeed Hon. Louis Gouin, who has retired from the government to take a position on the superior court bench in Quebec.

PRESIDENT WILSON TO TAKE SECOND WIFE

Washington, Oct. 6.—Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, announced tonight his engagement to Mrs. Norman Galt, of Washington. The date of the wedding has not been fixed, but it probably will take place in December, at the home of the bride-elect.

The first announcement from the White House, made by Secretary Tamm, came as a surprise to official Washington, but to a number of intimate friends it has long been expected. From this circle came tonight the story of the friendship whose culmination was viewed as a happy turn in the troubled and lonely life of the nation's chief executive.

It was Miss Margaret Wilson and her cousin, Miss Jones, who drew Mrs. Galt into the White House circle. They met her first in the early autumn of last year, and were so much attracted by her that they sought her out more and more frequently and the friendship between them rapidly ripened into an affectionate intimacy. Mrs. Galt spent a month this summer at Cornish, as the house guest of the President's eldest daughter. It was through this intimacy of his daughter and cousin that the president had an opportunity to meet and know Mrs. Galt.

Mrs. Galt is the widow of a well-known business man of Washington, who died eight years ago, leaving a family of five children, of whom Mrs. Galt is still the mother. She has lived in Washington since her marriage in 1896. She is about 38 years of age, and was Miss H. Bolling, born in Wytheville, Virginia, where her father, William H. Bolling, was a prominent lawyer.

CARIBOO RANCHER

SENTENCED TO DIE

Vancouver, Oct. 6.—Alfred I. Clinger, a Cariboo rancher, was yesterday sentenced to be hanged at Kamloops, December 22 for the murder of his former partner, Ed. Smith. Last March the men started from their home for Vancouver. Arriving at Ashcroft, Clinger reported that his companion had disappeared while they were coming down the Cariboo trail. An investigation showed that Smith's body was found in a thicket a mile from the roadside, and that he had been shot through the head. An investigation showed that two men had come together at the point where the murder was committed, while the tracks of one were found in the snow, leading from the scene of the crime to the road. The tracks fitted with Clinger's foot and papers belonging to Smith were found in his pockets. Clinger protested his innocence to the judge as he was being sentenced.

BULGARIAN HISTORY

Bulgaria is peopled by a non-Slav race, which had its cradle near the valley of the Volga, and came to Europe with the Huns. For a long time in the Middle Ages the Bulgarians were the masters of the Balkan Slavs, and at times Bouted the authority of the eastern empire centered at Constantinople. The Turkish conquest put a new face on affairs. The Ottoman soldiery in 1393 broke the power of the Bulgarian king and for nearly 600 years the old Bulgaria was merely a Turkish province, with no more ability to stand against the conqueror than Armenia.

About 1870 a Nationalist propaganda began. Vigorous measures which are known in diplomacy as the Bulgarian atrocities, put Europe in a flame of anger and moved Mr. Gladstone to write a vigorous pamphlet. The Russian Turkish war of 1877-8 was the direct result, and the battle of Plevna made it possible for the powers to erect the principality of Bulgaria, under Turkish suzerainty. The first prince was Alexander of Battenberg, appointed in 1879. He conducted a successful war against Serbia, but his success was not viewed with satisfaction at Petrograd. The Russian bureaucracy desired to support Serbia as a Slav state and to use Bulgaria as a check against Turkey. A coup d'état, brought about by two eager Russian officials, was the kidnapping of the

prince and his removal to Russian territory. This was in 1886. The following year Alexander abdicated and Ferdinand of Cobourgs, the "old fox" of the Balkans, succeeded. In 1908 the principality was declared an independent kingdom, with Ferdinand as "czar."

The result of the two Balkan wars is well known. Undoubtedly the intervention of Roumania, at a critical period, had a good deal to do with Bulgaria's defeat in the second struggle. Bulgaria therefore has a grudge against Roumania, and a still older one against Greece. It has a grudge 600 years old against Greece and Servia, and it is willing to suspend temporarily its grudge against Turkey in return for lands and railway concessions. If Bulgaria enters the central empire at this time it will be committing national suicide.

WHO MADE IT?

Since our friends of the Anglican Church have been disputing in meeting as to the desirability of including the second verse of the national anthem in the prayer book service, attention has been turned to the anthem and to the second verse in particular, and questions have been asked as to when it was first introduced and for what purpose.

The Toronto Star has been delving into the records to discover if possible who was responsible for both this particular verse and the whole hymn, but can find nothing decisive as to who its author was. It judges that the reference to "politics" and "knaveish tricks" had to do with domestic rather than foreign enemies of the king, and thinks it possible that the hymn was written by Henry Carey, a versatile composer and minor poet, somewhere about the year 1740. The song first appeared in print in the Gentleman's Magazine in the latter part of 1745, but Carey had sung it at convivial gatherings several years before. He died in 1743. As originally printed, and as it was sung for nearly a century, the first line was rendered thus: "God, save Great George, our King." When William IV followed the fourth George, it was necessary to change the line, and for purposes of rhythm the name was dropped, the line changing to the familiar "God Save Our Gracious King."

The Hamilton Herald, thinks there is equally good authority for saying that as originally sung the first line of the hymn read, "God Save Great James, Our King," which would give it an earlier birth and place it in the list of Jacobite compositions. The James, prayed for being the elder pretender.

As for the tune, its origin is even more obscure than that of the words. It has been attributed to Dr. John Bull, a Queen Elizabeth musician, but there is no evidence to support this theory. The best authorities agree that the tune originated in Southern France, where it was popular among the peasantry as long ago as the sixteenth century.

HE TRIED TO SUICIDE, BUT COULDN'T WORK IT

Moose Jaw, Oct. 7.—Warren Edgar Wakefield, of Des Moines, Iowa, made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide in the Mounted Police barracks last evening by cutting the arteries in his wrist with a broken button and by hanging himself with a leather belt. He was found by a trooper and taken to the police head quarters and placed in a padded cell. Wakefield was brought to the city ten days ago from Iowa suffering from mental disorder. He was held by the police pending the arrival of relatives. It was stated that his condition is not serious.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT

DISTRICT NO. 398

The Council for Local Improvement District No. 398 met in Alex. St. Thursday, the 30th day of September, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. All the members of Council were present, B. F. Allison in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting were read and

approved. The Department advised that an Inspector, would return in due course to make an audit of the Districts books to date. The question of survey in the S. E. 25-26-23-4 was discussed at considerable length by the Council, a resolution being moved that as the original road allowance between S. E. 26-40-23-4 and S. W. 30-40-22-4 being left open would form a Cul-de-sac (blind alley or trap) to the general public using the highways, that the survey around the west side of the lake in said Sec. 25 made prior to 1915 be allowed to stand as it was. Vote—For 3, against 3. Resolution negatived. Council resolved to borrow \$1400 from the Merchants Bank for three months in order to pay off all accounts rendered and day labor on roads. Summary of accounts passed for payment, viz: Labor, \$3279.42; lumber, \$393; nails, \$4.90; tools, \$6.25; Sec. Treasurer, \$137.50.

Canadian Pictorial

CANADA'S MOST ARTISTIC AND POPULAR MAGAZINE

This elegant magazine delights the eye while it instructs the mind concerning the picturesque doings of an interesting and highly entertaining world.

Its war pictures are alone worth the money. Each issue is literally crowded with the highest quality of photographs, many of them worth framing.

It is the most popular "Pick-me-up" on the waiting room tables of the railway stations throughout the Dominion, and in the big public libraries it is literally "used up" by the many who are attracted by its entertaining and beautiful pages.

It's a "love at sight" publication, the only one of its kind, features of great interest to the young woman and the home-maker.

Of it—just to quote one man's praise from among thousands—the late Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona wrote:

"The 'Canadian Pictorial' is a publication which, if I may be permitted to say so, is a credit to Canada." (Signed) STRATHCONA.

On trial to new subscribers— Twelve months for only \$2.00.

The "Canadian Pictorial" is published by THE "PICTORIAL PUBLISHING CO." "Witness" Block, Montreal, Canada. Try it for a year on above offer.

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I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Blanket Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewellery. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

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Best Values

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The Store
with the
Right Prices

With the approaching of winter days we are prepared to serve you with best winter goods, made from the best materials. We have a large assortment of Ladies' and Men's Wear, Boots and Shoes, Groceries and Hardware, at the lowest prices.

Peerless Satin

Peerless Satin is guaranteed not to cut or tear. Colors are black, navy, white, pale blue, pink, brown. 36 inches wide. Per yard.....\$1.50

Ladies' and Children's Underwear

We have the well known Watson Underwear in single and combination garments. We consider this is the best underwear on the market. At a very reasonable price.

Single garments from.....35c to \$1.50
Combinations for.....75c to 3.50

Ladies' Sweaters

We have a good assortment of Ladies' all wool Sweaters in all the leading shades. Prices are from \$1.75 to \$5.00



Ladies' Winter Coats

Our Winter Coats are made of good heavy weight material such as Frieze Cloth, Zebeline Cloth, Curl Cloth, well tailored, in the new and up to date styles. Now is the time to select while there is a good assortment.

Furs! Furs!

We are showing a good range of Furs in Mink Sets, Marmot, Sable and Rat in Muffs and Stoles, at specially low prices.

Men's Department

Our Winter Rubbers are all in and we still carry the famous Maltese Cross Vulcanized Rubbers. These goods are all first quality (no seconds or punched goods) and all made by the new vulcanized process.



We carry lumbermen's rubbers in moccasin overs, one buckle and two buckle gum, and two buckle snag proof, for men and boys; and 12-inch leather top, snag proof foot, for men.

Low cloth rubbers for men and boys. One buckle two buckle, three buckle and four buckle cloth arctics for men. Also the rolled edge and railroad arctics for men.

Jack buck and moose moccasins, German sox, sheep lined moccasins, fancy mackinaw, black mackinaw coats for men and boys, fur coats, fur collar coats and cloth overcoats, and heavy wool pants, all at prices that defy competition.

Winter caps at all prices from.....50c to \$1.50

GROCERY DEPT.

2 cans Tomatoes.....25c
Corn per tin.....10c
Peas per tin.....10c
Beans per tin.....10c
Cranberries per lb.....15c

Special Ketchup per bottle.....25c
Swift's Bacon, sliced, per lb.....35c
Swift's Hams per lb.....25c
Good Bacon per lb.....25c
Bargains in Hams per lb.....16c

Chase & Sandbourne Coffee.....50c
Blue Ribbon Coffee.....45c
10 lb Onions for.....25c
100 lb sack Onions.....\$2.00
Good Cheese per lb.....22c

Crisco per tin.....30c
Braid's Ideal Coffee, 3 lbs for.....\$1.00
Braid's Big Four per lb.....40c
Braid's Best per lb.....50c

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Patterns

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We carry a full
range of Hardware
at
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The De Zeng Electric Retinoscope

The De Zeng Electric Retinoscope is the last word in Optical Instruments. Without a doubt the Best Instrument ever invented for eye-testing. It gives positive results where other instruments fail.

Its brother, the De Zeng Electric Ophthalmoscope is designed to examine the interior of the eye and discover diseased conditions.

We have added these two instruments to our optical equipment, and intend to give our friends and customers the opportunity to satisfy themselves regarding the condition of their eyesight. The examination is FREE, and does not put any person under an obligation to buy glasses.

If you feel there is anything wrong with your sight, don't hesitate to avail yourself of this FREE EXAMINATION. If you are wearing glasses and have any doubt regarding them a few minutes will decide the question. It makes no difference who fitted your glasses. Any information to better your sight will be cheerfully given.

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Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses

Royal Bank Building

Barnett Ave., Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

W. S. Mooney was a Lacombe visitor this week.

Jack Ford is building a residence on Alberta Street.

Church of England service will be held in Blackfalds on Sunday, October 24th, at 3 p.m.

Messrs. Ramsay, Coyle, and Hutchison, of Lacombe, cycled to Red Deer on Sunday, where they spent the day with friends.

Joe G. Pratt, Paul Hotson and Fred McFetridge motored to Acme Sunday, returning Tuesday.

The Bostonians drew their usual big house on Tuesday evening, and all were well entertained by the clever acting, the tuneful songs and the merry jests.

Thos. Flemming, Reg. Goldring, J. W. Lundy and Harold Barnett, were among the soldiers from Sarcee camp visiting their homes in Lacombe over the week end.

There will be a ten cent tea and sale of home made baking at the house of Mrs. Calder on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 28, from 3 to 6 o'clock. All the ladies of the congregation are expected to donate.

The pastor of Metropolitan Church, Edmonton, will be the preacher at the Anniversary Services to be held in the Methodist Church on Sunday next, Oct. 24.

The Imperial Oil Company has got the patriotic fever, and announces that it will pay the salaries of all its employees who join the overseas troops. At the same time a rise of 15 per cent. in the price of gasoline is announced. Evidently cause and effect.

The Town will operate the skating rink this winter, and will pay particular attention to the skating end of the business. Hockey, on account of nearly all the players being in the militia, having to take a back seat. The curbers are getting ready for the season's play, and ice-making will commence as soon as weather permits.

Corp. Wells, who for the past two years has been in charge of the R.N.W.M.P. detachment here, has been promoted, and will be removed to Edmonton, where he will take charge of the jail. Lacombe is losing an energetic and capable officer in Mr. Wells, and during his stay here he has made many friends who are sorry to see him go.

Next Big Attraction—"The Pirates"—at Comet Theatre, Friday and Saturday nights, October 29 and 30. One hundred local young ladies and children will take part. Under auspices of Lacombe Public School. Proceeds to be used for pictures for the school. Rehearsals began last Friday under personal direction of the author.

At the recent meeting of St. Cyprian's W. A. it was decided to hold a bazaar, with various interesting competitions, in aid of Church funds, on December 4th. The many friends of the Church are asked to reserve the date.

The secretary or any member will be pleased to give any information desired. Further particulars will be announced later.

Trial by jury is the last word in protection of individual liberty. At Peace River Crossing one man shot and killed another and was found "not guilty" by a jury of his peers. At Wetaskiwin a woman shot and killed another, was found guilty, and was sentenced to be hanged. In each case the alleged cause of the shooting was the same. The law as laid down by the jury in these cases is that a man may shoot the desecrator of his home, but a woman may not. The Wetaskiwin case seems to be a fair occasion for the exercise of clemency by the Crown.

Repair Work

We do all kinds of repair work—promptly, accurately, reasonably.

If you break a lens, bring the broken parts to us, and we'll make an absolutely accurate match.

We mend broken frames or can fit your old lenses in new style frames or supply the proper clasp or nose guard to hold your glasses on with security and perfect comfort.

Let us take care of all your glass needs and troubles.

You are responsible
for the eyes of your
child. Watch out for
frowns and squints

Denike & Bulger
Jewelers and Optometrists

LACOMBE ALBERTA

A GOOD LITTLE DEVIL

Mary Pickford appears in a special feature play entitled "A Good Little Devil" at the Rex on Saturday night. This is a modern fairy play, and is said to be one of the most pleasing ever staged. The Rex is becoming more popular every day, the special Saturday night features being the best in the world of movie dramas.

CARSON RESIGNS FROM THE CABINET

London, Oct. 18.—Sir Edward Carson, attorney-general, has resigned from the British cabinet.

ST. CYPRIAN'S CHURCH

Sunday, October 24.—Holy Communion, 11 a.m.; Sunday School, 12.30 p.m.; evening service, 7 o'clock.
Sunday, October 31st, will be specially observed in the Anglican Church in this Diocese, it being the eve of All Saints' Day, commonly called Hallow'en.

Petrograd, Oct. 16, via London, Oct. 17.—British submarines operating in the Baltic sea have sunk five German transports and forced another ashore, according to a Russian official statement given out here tonight.

New Goods Now in Stock



Men's and Boys' Shoes
Rubbers and Overshoes
Felt Shoes
Sheepskin Shoes
Moose Moccasins
Oil Tan Moccasins
Men's Leather Leggings
Winter Mitts and
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